

AN  
A C C O U N T  
OF THE  
NATURE AND INTENTION  
OF THE  
LOCK ASYLUM,  
FOR THE RECEPTION OF  
PENITENT FEMALE PATIENTS,  
WHEN DISCHARGED FROM THE  
Lock Hospital ;  
*WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS,*  
FROM THE FIRST INSTITUTION,  
TO LADY-DAY, 1811.  
ALSO THE  
CODE OF NEW REGULATIONS,  
WITH A  
*LIST OF BENEFACTORS*  
AND  
*SUBSCRIBERS.*

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EXTRACTS  
FROM  
*THE ORIGINAL PAMPHLET*  
WHICH PROPOSED THIS  
**INSTITUTION.**

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It is generally allowed, that no persons are more miserable or mischievous than those unhappy women who disgrace our streets, and subsist upon the wages of iniquity. Their occupation, connections, &c. speedily obliterate every sentiment of virtue, and familiarize them to wickedness, until shame and remorse being completely banished, they are prepared for every enormity.

Young women, having been seduced, deserted, and banished from their friends, are frequently left without any other resource than that of entering the recesses of debauchery ; the general consequences of which are increasing wickedness, a ruined constitution, a premature death, and, as far as we can see, everlasting destruction.

In the mean time they throng our streets, lie in wait for the incautious, and corrupt the rising generation; evil habits are early contracted, ruinous connections formed, conscience and the sense of shame subdued, and our youths trained up to profligacy. Here especially they learn extravagance ; hence they sally forth to make

depredations to support the expenses of licentious indulgence : and many of those unhappy men (whose frequent executions are the grief of every feeling heart) confess that in the company of harlots they were trained up for this fatal end.

Moreover, when we consider the influence of such women on population, and the health of the people; and on the conduct of children to their parents, and husbands to their wives; and that commonly the seducers of virtuous young women (whose conduct is so generally, and justly execrated), are trained up for such seductions in the company of the licentious: we may without exaggeration assert, that a common prostitute is an evil in a community not dissimilar to a person infected with the plague; who, miserable himself, is daily communicating the contagion to others, that will propagate still wider the fatal malady.

There is, therefore, scarce a motive that can influence the feeling heart which doth not powerfully urge us to attempt something, in order to check the progress of this enormous evil. Compassion for the poor wretches themselves, and love to society, and to our connections and relatives, unite with regard to the interest of religion and morality, in constraining us to wish that something effectual could be done. In such a case, no degree of success should be despised; and a multiplicity of expedients, except they interfere with each other, will not be found too many; and each may have its peculiar usefulness.

The Lock Hospital having been established for the cure of that disease with which it hath pleased God to

chastise this vice, when numbers through poverty could obtain no effectual relief; various methods were taken to prevent an abuse of such an Institution, and among the rest, a plan was formed for turning the Hospital into a penitentiary, by the religious instruction given to the patients in their wards, by a minister of the established church, while actually smarting under the effect of their vices; and there is the clearest evidence that the plan has been in many instances successful.

But whilst the male patients, when cured, return to their former occupations, without any very peculiar obstacle to their reformation, *most* of the women are of that class whose misery and baleful influence have been noticed; many of them have no method of subsistence, but by prostitution; and can procure no lodging but in a house of infamy. These have scarce any alternative, but starving or the prison on the one hand, or returning to their former practices on the other. Should therefore, any serious impressions be made upon them, they would need the faith and constancy of a martyr, in steadily preferring the greatest hardships, to a ready relief by sin, in the very outset of a reformation.

Some few, indeed, have been taken out of the Hospital by their relations, others have been induced to return home, and have been received. But many parents have positively refused, after repeated applications, to harbour their own children; many have no relations who are in circumstances to relieve them; and doubtless some would gladly enter an Asylum among *strangers*, who would recoil at the idea of appearing, emaciated by *disease*, and covered with *infamy*, amongst the *companions of more prosperous days*.



In order to do them real good, they must, if possible, be kept from ever seeing or conversing with their former abandoned companions: an immediate Asylum alone can promise success; together with the continuation of those instructions, which have excited any seriousness in their minds, or remorse in their consciences, that time may not be allowed for such impressions to wear off; but that they may have all the advantages that can be given them, for producing an abiding change.

The ingratitude and ill behaviour which some have witnessed in attempting the reformation of such women, discourage them; and our minds should be armed to expect multiplied instances of this kind. But if, amidst *reiterated disappointments*, we are successful only in a *few instances*, and a very small number be brought to true repentance, and a Christian conversation, the honour done to the gospel, the benefit accruing to society, and the salvation of their immortal souls, will be an abundant compensation: and as some of these poor creatures are not more than *thirteen* years of age, and others are but just entered on this course of life, when they begin to feel the painful effects, we shall not be deemed too sanguine, in expecting at least thus much success.

## APPENDIX.

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### SOME INSTANCES OF REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

*May, 1811.*

A YOUNG woman discharged from the Lock Hospital, was received into the Asylum on the usual recommendation of the Chaplain. During her residence there, her agony of mind, from a sense of her guilt, was so great, that she *three times* attempted to destroy herself. However, by the divine blessing on the instruction given to her, her mind became more composed, and her behaviour was at length uniformly regular and proper. When she left the Asylum, she was received into the Sea Bathing Infirmary, which is open only during a part of the year; where her conduct was so highly approved, as to procure for her an invitation to return to that Institution the next season, and to act in the situation of nurse. So great was her resolution to forsake sin, that sooner than return to her evil ways, she accepted, during the winter, the laborious place of an under nurse in one of the large Hospitals in the City: here again her conduct was so much approved that she was offered a superior situation

in it ; but she preferred returning to the Sea Bathing Infirmary, where she was received as a nurse. She has since been married ; her husband is now dead, and she still continues to live in a very creditable manner.

A young woman wandering in the streets, not twelve months ago, seeking relief from disease and her wretched course of life, was recommended to apply at the Lock Hospital, where she was admitted ; and afterwards, by the recommendation of the Chaplain, received into this Asylum. Here she continued about five months ; her conduct was proper and exemplary in both situations. As a proof of the sincerity of her professions of repentance, both before and after her admission into the Asylum, she has, during the last three months, been in service, giving the greatest satisfaction to her employers.

A young woman of decent family, and previous good character, having been seduced, and finding herself both pregnant and diseased, was strongly tempted to destroy her life ; and when about to leave the Lock Hospital, on some new aggravations of her distress, had actually formed this desperate design. This was suspected, from the fixed melancholy in her countenance ; but being spoken to in a friendly manner, and having a place of refuge and retirement, with needful provision



offered to her, she was brought to confess, and relinquish her purpose ; and has now, for more than nineteen years, behaved with decorum, fidelity, and industry.

Another young woman of reputable parents in the country, went to service in London, and in a few weeks after came into the Lock Hospital. When discharged she was admitted into the Asylum ; afterwards her father being applied to, received her home, and some months after expressed his entire satisfaction in her conduct, and his warmest gratitude to the Charity. She has since been married and settled in an advantageous manner.

One who had been a prostitute a considerable time, was so affected by witnessing the death of one of the young women in the Lock Asylum, that she has ever since behaved with great seriousness and apparent piety. After continuing about a year in service, with credit, she married, and still bears a very good character.

A young woman who had remained in the Asylum above a year, and behaved so well for the greatest part of that time as to gain the confidence of all concerned with her, was taken home by her parents, where she almost immediately caught a fever, of which she died in a few days. In that short

time, however, her behaviour and conversation were so remarkably humble, pious, and exemplary, as greatly to impress her relatives and those who had formerly known her; and even to leave no doubt that she died a real penitent.

Another who had lived long in vicious courses of various kinds, gave satisfactory proofs of repentance while in the Asylum, and after continuing to behave well there, and in service, for thirteen years, is now married and comfortably settled.

Many others have been married and live in credit: one has lived several years in a respectable place, and still continues to give much satisfaction. Another young woman also, who was, very poorly qualified for service, has, by particular industry and good behaviour, been enabled to live in reputable services for above eleven years, and has afforded satisfactory proof of true repentance.

A young woman who left her place very improperly, is known at present to earn her living by a trade to which she was brought up. She makes a very creditable appearance, and attends stately at a parochial chapel in the neighbourhood: and one who, after continuing some time in the house, was sent to her parents in the country, as incapable of service, and disqualified for needle-

work through weakness of sight, is since married and lives very creditably.

A poor destitute object, reduced to the utmost wretchedness by want and disease, having been with great humanity relieved by one entirely unacquainted with her, was admitted into the Hospital, and from thence into the Asylum. After having behaved well there for a considerable time, she was received into a most respectable family, where her whole conduct is truly exemplary, and evinces unfeigned repentance.

Another woman, admitted many years ago, is now exceedingly useful in the Institution; being in all respects exemplary in her conduct, and assisting the matron in superintending the business of the house, and watching over the women.

There are, also, several others in the neighbourhood in creditable services, who attend at the Lock-Chapel; some of whom are communicants at the Lord's Table.

There are, likewise, several women now in the House, of whom a very favourable opinion is entertained.

THE GOVERNORS of the LOCK ASYLUM take this opportunity of informing the Friends of the Institution and the Public, that it has been found necessary to make some alterations, both in the local situation and internal management of the Asylum, of which the following are the particulars:

The Lease of the house lately occupied by the females in Osnaburg Row having expired, after mature consideration, it was not deemed expedient to renew it; the house itself being very much out of repair, and the situation so confined by the surrounding buildings as to endanger the health of its inmates, and the yard at the back of the house too small to admit of proper exercise for the patients. A more commodious house at Knightsbridge, in an airy situation, and retired from the public road, having been offered to the Governors on reasonable terms, they gladly acquiesced in the proposal, and have therefore removed the females from their former habitation to the latter.

Past experience having fully convinced the Governors and Chaplain, that the internal economy of the Institution required the immediate



superintendence of Ladies (subject to the controul of the weekly board); after much deliberation, it was resolved to adopt a plan which had been found so highly efficacious in other places of reformation. And as the late Matron thought proper to resign her situation, another has been appointed whose character affords the surest grounds to expect her cordial co-operation with the Committee of Ladies, in promoting the moral and religious improvement of the females intrusted to her care.

The present building admits a larger number of inmates, and the expenses of the establishment being thus necessarily increased, the Governors feel an additional motive for soliciting the exertions of its Friends in augmenting its resources, for the full completion of their benevolent designs.

## REGULATIONS, &c.



### I.

THE object of this Institution is to receive such Female Patients as, having been cured in the Lock Hospital of disorders contracted by a vicious and irregular course of life (and there enjoying the opportunity of religious instruction) have conducted themselves with propriety during their residence in the Hospital, and are earnestly desirous of forsaking their evil courses.

### II.

The design of their being received is, to maintain and protect them until they can be restored either to their friends, or to the community at large, in a way of honest industry, according to their ability.

### III.

If, after their restoration to society, they be found to have behaved well in their respective situations, they shall be considered as entitled to such further countenance, protection, and encouragement, as the circumstances of the Institution will enable the Governors in their discretion to give.

## IV.

Governors, being Subscribers of two guineas a year, and Benefactors of twenty guineas at one payment, are empowered at a general meeting to elect a Committee, not fewer than nine in number (three of whom shall constitute a quorum) to conduct the ordinary affairs of the Institution, and meet for that purpose every Thursday-noon at the Lock Hospital.

## V.

The Officers of the Lock Hospital shall respectively act as officers of the Lock Asylum, viz. the Treasurers, Chaplain, Physician, Surgeons, Secretary, and Collector: but there shall be a separate Matron, to be chosen at a General Meeting.

## VI.

An Annual General Meeting shall be held on the first Thursday after the Annual General Meeting of the Lock Hospital, and a General Meeting shall be held at such other times as may be required by order of the Committee; when the Subscribers of two guineas or more per annum, or of twenty guineas or more at one payment, shall be summoned by circular letter, signifying the nature of the intended business. All General Meetings shall be summoned at least three days previous to the time of meeting.

## VII.

No alteration shall be made in the standing rules and orders of the Governors, but at a General Meeting, (five Governors being present); nor shall such alterations

or new regulations be binding, until confirmed by a subsequent General Meeting.

### VIII.

All questions shall be determined by a shew of hands, except three Governors, being present, shall require a ballot.

### IX.

The Chairman of the day (besides the vote he has in common with others) shall have a casting-vote, on any question where the numbers are equal.

### X.

Every Lady, and every Member of either House of Parliament, who is entitled to vote in the election of officers, shall be allowed to vote by proxy (such proxy being himself possessed of a vote); but no person shall be allowed to produce more than one proxy.

### XI.

At each General Meeting an account shall be taken of the number of women who have been admitted during the preceding year, also of the number remaining in the house, and in what manner the rest have been disposed of.

### XII.

The Annual General Meeting shall publish an account of the proceedings of the past year; viz. of their receipts and disbursements, the number of females admitted,



expelled, placed out, and remaining in the house, together with a list of Subscribers and Benefactors.

### XIII.

The Committee have power to settle and allow to the Officers of the Charity such additional salaries or gratuities for their services as the Committee shall see fit, according to the circumstances and finances of the Institution; such allowances being nevertheless subject to the approbation of a General Meeting.

### XIV.

No officer or servant of this Institution shall at any time presume, on pain of expulsion, to take or receive of any tradesman, penitent, or other person, directly or indirectly, any fee, reward, or gratuity whatever, for service done or to be done on account of this Institution.

### XV.

No women shall be admitted into this Asylum but those who have been patients in the Lock Hospital, and immediately upon their discharge.

### XVI.

The Chaplain shall, after previous examination and enquiry made, report those who appear to him proper objects of this Charity, with the ground and reason of his opinion, to the Committee for their determination.

### XVII.

When any woman is approved of by the Committee,

the Secretary shall give her a note to the Matron signifying her admission.

### XVIII.

If on any Thursday there should not be members of the Committee present to constitute a quorum, the Chaplain, with such as are present, or singly, if none be present, shall have a discretionary power to admit any who are deemed proper objects, referring the matter to the next Weekly Committee, by which they are to be continued or dismissed.

### XIX.

The first two months after the admission of a woman into the Asylum shall be considered as a time of probation, and she shall not be fully or finally admitted until a report of her exemplary conduct during that period has been made to the Weekly Committee.

### XX.

All the women, when not prevented by sickness, shall attend on family worship morning and evening, and the instructions of the Chaplain on those days when he visits the Asylum.

### XXI.

They shall attend public worship at the Lock Chapel on the Lord's-day, and at other times when there is service, and shall all be ready, decently habited, to be present when service begins.

XXII.

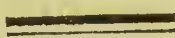
No games shall be premitted, or any books allowed, which are not approved by the Chaplain.

XXIII.

No one who is admitted into the Asylum and behaves well, shall be discharged until some place has been provided for her; and, therefore, there shall be no fixed time of continuance in the house, but according to circumstances, and at the discretion of the Committee.

XXIV.

They shall be liable to expulsion by the Weekly Committee for any irregularity or ill-behaviour.



*The above Regulations having been agreed to by a General Meeting, and confirmed by a Special General Meeting, convened for that purpose,—It was*

*RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,*

*THAT the above Regulations be adopted as the standing Laws of the Lock Asylum.*

*Printed by order of the Board,*

*N. MEREDITH, Sec.*

May 10th. 1810.

An ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS, from the 25th of *March*, 1810, to the 25th of *March*, 1811, inclusive.

### RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash in hand, <i>March</i> 25, 1810,	22	11	9½
To Subscriptions received - - - -	166	6	0
To work done by the Women - - - -	118	6	8
To Two Sermons preached in the Chapel -	75	2	0
To Dividends on Stock - - - -	10	16	0
To a Legacy - - - - -	506	5	0
To a Donation - - - - -	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£919	7	5½
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### PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Housekeeping, Washing, &c. - -	405	12	9½
By Wearing Apparel for the Women - -	79	16	8
By Rewards in Money to ditto - - -	31	2	0
By Salaries and Wages - - - -	76	19	0
By Tradesmen's Bills - - - -	41	0	7
By Medicines - - - - -	8	8	0
By Rent and Taxes - - - - -	203	13	8
	<hr/>		
	846	12	8½
By Cash in Hand, <i>March</i> 25, 1811, - -	72	14	9
	<hr/>		
	919	7	5½
	<hr/>		



A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS,  
from the First Institution of the LOCK ASYLUM, April  
12, 1787, to *March 25, 1811.*

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Received from the First Institution to <i>March</i> 1810 (including £1885 17s. 2d. received for Work done in the Asylum)	10959	14	6
Ditto from the 25th of <i>March, 1810, to the 25th</i> of <i>March, 1811</i> (including £118 16s. 8d. received for Work done in the Asylum)	919	7	5½
	£11879	1	11½

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid from the First Institution, to <i>March 25,</i> 1810, - - - - -	10959	14	6
Ditto from <i>March 25, 1810, to March 25,</i> 1811, - - - - -	846	12	8½
	11806	7	2½
Cash in Hand, <i>March 25, 1811</i>	72	14	9
Total	£11879	1	11½

STATE of the ASYLUM's FINANCES at Lady  
Day, 1811.

	£.	s.	d.
To £200 3 per Cent. Consols - - -	136	0	0
To £150 Legacy (not yet received)			
To Cash in Hand - - - - -	72	14	9
	£208	14	9
By Tradesmen's Bills, &c. due <i>March 25, 1811,</i>	127	0	2

The NUMBER of WOMEN admitted from July 1787,  
to Lady-Day 1811, have been 554, of whom

69 have been received by their friends,  
61 have gone to service,  
15 have died in the house,  
20 remain the house.

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165

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Of the remaining 299 many have been sent to their parishes ; others have eloped, and some have been expelled for ill behaviour : but of several, even of these, favourable accounts have been since received ; some of them are now known to be married, and living creditably ; and many others are earning an *honest livelihood*, who not long since were the *pests of society*.

A  
LIST  
OF THE  
BENEFACTORS  
AND  
SUBSCRIBERS  
TO THE  
LOCK ASYLUM.

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N. B. Those marked thus \*\* are entitled to a Vote at all General Meetings during life; thus \*, are entitled to a Vote by their Annual Subscription.

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PATRON,  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
\* FREDERIC, DUKE OF YORK.  
PRESIDENT,

\* FRANCIS INGRAM,  
MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,  
\* HENRY, EARL BATHURST.  
\* CHARLES, LORD BARHAM.  
\* GEORGE, EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

TREASURERS,  
\* CHARLES HOARE, ESQ.  
\* HENRY THORNTON, ESQ.

CHAPLAIN,  
\* THE REV. THOMAS FRY, A. M.

SECRETARY,  
MR. NICHOLAS MEREDITH.

MATRON,  
MRS. WETHERELL.

## SUBSCRIBERS.

## A.

£ s. d.

\*\* Edmund Antrobus, Esq.

C. A. - - - - - 2 2 0

## B.

\*\* Countess of Bath.

\* Charles, Lord Barham - - - - - 5 5 0

Henry, Earl Bathurst - - - - - 5 5 0

\* Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. - - - - - 5 5 0

\*\* Alexander Bennett, Esq.

\*\* Mrs. Bennett.

\*\* Alexander Morden Bennett, Esq.

\* Benjamin Bates, Esq. - - - - - 2 2 0

Mrs. Baber - - - - - 1 1 0

Mr. Burbank - - - - - 0 10 6

Rev. Henry Budd - - - - - 1 1 0

Miss Bacon - - - - - 1 1 0

\* William Blair, Esq. - - - - - 2 2 0

G. B. - - - - - 1 1 0

\* William Bramwell, Esq. - - - - - 2 2 0

## C.

\* Lord Calthorpe - - - - - 5 5 0

\*\* E Cocks, Esq.

Mr. William Cardale - - - - - 1 1 0

\* Richard Cardin, Esq. - - - - - 2 2 0

\* Mrs. Cunningham - - - - - 2 2 0

\* Rev. George Clark - - - - - 2 2 0

Francis Cobb, Esq. - - - - - 1 1 0



## D.

					£	s.	d.
* George, Earl of Dartmouth	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Mrs. Denman	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. J. Downing	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* T. M. Dawson, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0

## E.

** George, Earl of Egremont.							
Richard Emmott, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Charles Elliott, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0

## F.

* Mrs. Frazer	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Lady Mary Fitzgerald	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Richard W. Forbes, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Rev. Thomas Fry	-	-	-	-	2	2	0

## G.

* James, Lord Gambier	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* George Grenfell, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0

## H.

* Marquis of Hertford	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
** William Heberden, M. D.							
* Henry Hoare, Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Henry Merrick Hoare, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Charles Hoare, Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Lady Emily Hervey	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
* Lady Caroline Hervey	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
* Lady Francis Harpur	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
Capt. Hooper	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* Mr. Hayter	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Mrs. Harryman	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Miss Hill	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

						£	s.	d.
Mr. John Hill	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* William Harding, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. Hatchard	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
William Mortlock, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* John Hatsell, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0

## I.

\*\* Christopher Idle, Esq.

## J.

* Mr. Jarvis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Miss Jennings	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

## K.

* Thomas Kilvington, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mrs. N. Kemp	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

## L.

* George, Lord Bishop of Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
* Multon Lambard, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* A. S. Lillingston, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mrs. Lambard	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Miss Lambard	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* Vincent Litchfield, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Edward Longley, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0

## M.

* Lady Robert Manners	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Sir H. P. S. Mildmay, Bart.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Ambrose Martin, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* Mr. John Mackell	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Roger Metcalf, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
** James Moore, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Hannah More	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

## N.

				£	s.	d.
Mrs. Neale	-	-	-	1	1	0

## O.

Miss Otway	-	-	-	1	1	0
Miss Jane Otway	-	-	-	1	1	0
* Mrs. Osmond	-	-	-	2	2	0

## P.

* Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
Sir W. Pepperell, Bart.	-	-	-	1	1	0
** Hon. Philip Pusey.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* David Parker, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
** Thomas Plumer, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* General Phipps	-	-	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Poole	-	-	-	1	1	0

## R.

* William Raikes, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
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## S.

* Thomas Shakespear, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Rev. Charles Simeon	-	-	-	2	2	0
* John Simeon, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Mr. William Stidder	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Samuel Smith, Esq.	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Ambrose Serle, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
James Singleton, Esq.	-	-	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Shropshire	-	-	-	1	1	0
* James Stephens, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Lady St. John	-	-	-	2	2	0

## T.

* Clement Tudway, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
** Samuel Thornton, Esq.	-	-	-			

			£	s.	d.
* Robert Thornton, Esq.	-	-	5	5	0
* Henry Thornton, Esq.	-	-	5	5	0
** John Thornton, Esq.					
** Mrs. Henry Thornton.					
* Mrs. Robert Thornton	-	-	5	5	0
** Rev. Mr. Tomlin.					

## V.

Rev. John Venn	-	-	1	1	0
** Miss Vansittart.					

## W.

* Hon. Percy Wyndham	-	-	2	2	0
* Hon. Henry Watson	-	-	2	2	0
* William Wilberforce, Esq.	-	-	5	5	0
Rev. Basil Woodd	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. Wilkinson	-	-	1	1	0
Messrs. Winter and Co.	-	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Woodd	-	-	1	1	0
* Miss Warren	-	-	2	2	0
* William Wynch, Esq.	-	-	2	2	0
* Mrs. Wilson	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. James Woodhouse	-	-	1	1	0
** D. P. Watts, Esq.					

## Y.

* Arthur Young, Esq.	-	-	2	2	0
* Mr. Alexander Yeats	-	-	2	2	0